

TWENTY-EIGHTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,**

WITH THE

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,**

AND OF THE

**SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING,**

**JANUARY 21, 1845.**

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WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER.

SEVENTEENTH STREET.

1845.

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# OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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VICE PRESIDENTS:

(VIDE PAGE 26.)

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ANOTHER year in the history of colonization has passed away, and in commencing a review of its varied events, we are called upon to discharge the mournful duty of recording the death of some of its valued friends. The Honorable *Alexander Porter*, of Louisiana, the Honorable *Abel P. Upshur*, of Virginia, and *Colonel W. L. Stone*, of New York, three of the *Vice Presidents* of the Society, have ceased from their labors.

Judge Porter had long been known as a zealous advocate and liberal patron of the Society. Endowed with great natural abilities, a finished scholar, and a perfect gentleman, residing in the extreme south, his example and influence were of vast advantage to this cause.

Mr. Upshur, though more recently numbered among our active friends, was not less true in his devotion, nor energetic in his efforts. The noble and important part which he took in conducting the correspondence be-

tween the Executive of the United States and the British government, in behalf of Liberia, will long be remembered with gratitude to his memory. From his high station and commanding influence, and his great anxiety to see the colony flourish, and rise to greatness, we had reason to anticipate great good from his continued labors.

Of the general character and influence of Colonel Stone, it is not in our power adequately to speak. All, however, who have been familiar with the columns of the "Commercial Advertiser," know how continued and ardent was his attachment to this scheme of benevolence; how powerful were his appeals in its behalf; and how cutting were the rebukes, and convincing the arguments which he dealt out to those who were disposed to decry its pretensions, or oppose its progress. He had a large and benevolent heart, a vigorous and well-disciplined mind, and he was frank and fearless in the

Tribute of Respect to the memory of Hon. R. M. Sherman and Dr. Wesley Johnson.

avowal of his opinions. To the enlarged views of a philanthropist, he added the expansive benevolence and fervent hope of a Christian. The combination of all these noble traits of character, gave to his advocacy of this cause, a consideration and an influence which few men are so fortunate as to acquire. He considered it as pre-eminently a scheme of philanthropy, designed to carry civilization and establish Christianity in a land all lost and ruined, and irredeemable by any other process of benevolence. Hence, while he explained its principles, demonstrated its practicability, and enforced its importance, he drew from the great treasury of Christian love, motives broad and deep as the woes of man, and vast as eternity, to excite the careless and selfish to give it their support.

But he has been called, in the vigor of his intellect and the strength of his faculties, to a higher sphere! While we weep over his tomb, may we emulate his virtues and sacredly cherish the memory of his worth!

In addition to these, we have also to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Honorable *Roger Minott Sherman*, President of the Connecticut state colonization society, who but recently departed this life. In him colonization has ever enjoyed a

warm and devoted friend, a ready and able counsellor and bountiful contributor. He was intimately and thoroughly acquainted with its origin, progress and achievements. Some of the purest and strongest feelings of his generous heart clustered around it, and he never ceased to cherish the firm belief that it would ultimately triumph over every towering obstacle, and accomplish the grand results which it contemplates. Among the last efforts of his pen, was a letter which he addressed to the Secretary, in regard to the best method to be adopted to secure the attention and command the patronage of all the churches and citizens of his own state, extracts from which appear in another part of this report. We cannot but deplore and deeply feel the loss of one whose influence and exertions were so eminently devoted to the interests of this institution. His name shall be honored among Africa's distinguished benefactors, and his benevolence be held in affectionate and perpetual remembrance.\*

We have also to record the death of Dr. *Wesley Johnson*, who several years ago went to Bassa Cove, as colonial physician, under the direction of the New York and Pennsylvania colonization societies, while they maintained a separate organization. After residing in the colony for

\*Since writing this report we have learned that he left by his will a bequest to this Society of \$4,000.

Health of Colonists.—Expedition from New Orleans.—Lime Rock.

some time and making himself generally useful, his health failed him, and he returned to New York, his native state. He, however, had formed such an attachment for the colony, and felt such an ardent desire to make himself useful in promoting its welfare, that he again returned to it as superintendent of the high school on Factory Island, under the patronage of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia.

In their last annual report, the managers of that association thus speak of his usefulness, and their and Africa's loss in his death :

"We have also to mourn the loss of our excellent friend and helper, *Dr. Wesley Johnson*. In the death of this estimable Christian, we have lost an invaluable teacher, and Africa a devoted friend and martyr.

"The failure of his health, which necessarily suspended the high school of Liberia, about a year since, was to us a source of deep solicitude; still we trusted that his life might be spared many years. He returned to New York last May, in cheerful hope that his complicated disease was not incurable, that strength and time would still be granted him for further labors in the cause of human improvement.

"But, in the designs of an all-wise Providence, it was ordered otherwise. He lived but a few days after reaching the home of his childhood.

"To the piety, zeal and talents of *Dr. Johnson*, our society is mainly indebted for its success in founding the high school in Liberia. He watched with unceasing care over the erection of the building, organized the school, and proved by experience that its plan was practicable, and promised the best results.

"He had in the school about twenty-five scholars, who were received on condition of their paying 75 cents per week for their board, in labor, cash, lumber or provisions.

"*Dr. Johnson*, just before his death, observed, that he never regretted going to Liberia, for he hoped, in the erection of the

high school, *there was one bright spot that would shed its influence far into the interior of Africa.*

"Governor Roberts, during his late visit here, bore warm testimony to the estimate the colonists place on the school. He was very anxious to have it re-opened as soon as possible, it being as he termed it 'the hope of the colony.'"<sup>\*</sup>

While we record these instances of mortality among the friends of the cause in this country, we are happy in being able to state that the past year has been one of unusual health among the citizens of Liberia. And it is now an admitted fact, that newly arrived emigrants suffer less in their acclimation, than the inhabitants of the northern sections of the United States do, on their removal to the extreme south or the far west, and that after a residence of a year in the colony, they will find the climate more congenial to their constitutions than that of America.

Immediately after the last annual meeting of the Society, the Executive Committee concerted measures for despatching an expedition from New Orleans. It being impossible for the Secretary to perform this duty in person, the services of *Wm. A. Bartlett & Brother* were secured, who attended to chartering a vessel, receiving and taking care of the emigrants, purchasing provisions and trade-goods, and doing every thing necessary in the premises, under full and explicit instructions from us. And it is due to them to say that they deserve great credit for their promptness, efficiency, and

<sup>\*</sup>The friends of the school will be glad to learn that another teacher has been obtained for the high school, *Ishmael Lock*, a colored man, well qualified for the station.

Meeting of the two parts of the Family sent out by Dr. Duncan and Rev. Zebulon Butler.

accuracy, and have inspired us with the fullest confidence in their honesty, industry, and business character.

The brig "LIME ROCK," chartered for this expedition, sailed from New Orleans for Monrovia and Sinou on the 10th of March. She had on board ninety-two emigrants, of whom seventy-two were sent out by Dr. Duncan and the Rev. Zebulon Butler, of Mississippi. Fourteen were from Flemingsburg, Ky., liberated by the will of the late Thos. Wallace; and six were free people of great respectability from the city of New Orleans. They were well supplied with provisions, and all the articles necessary for their comfort and happiness in the colony. A correspondent who visited the brig just before she sailed, wrote us as follows:

"I have this day visited the Lime Rock, as she lies at anchor in the river just below the city, in company with three clergymen, each of whom took part in some of the most interesting exercises I have had the pleasure of witnessing for some time past. The emigrants appeared very well, and seemed quite happy in anticipation of going."

The expense of sending out these ninety-two people amounted to \$5,394 80, viz: charter of the brig, \$3,500; provisions for the passage, and six months in the colony, \$1,588 82; water, fuel, berths, and other small items, \$305 98. This makes the expense for each emigrant \$58, and does not include house rent, medicine, medical attendance, nursing when sick, and other small expenses to be paid in the colony. We also sent in the vessel between sixteen

and seventeen hundred dollars worth of goods, to be expended in the purchase of territory, and carrying on the various improvements in the colony: making a total expenditure on account of this expedition of \$7,080 21.

The Lime Rock anchored at Monrovia on the 6th of May, after a passage of fifty-five days. Two of the emigrants died on the passage. Nineteen of them stopped at Monrovia, and the others went down to Sinou, and settled in the Mississippi colony, in the same neighborhood with those sent out a year before by Dr. Duncan and Mr. Butler. Gen. Lewis, of Monrovia, who accompanied these people to their new home, gives the following description of the appearance of the settlement, and of the meeting of the two companies of the same family:

"Yesterday I had the pleasure, in company with Dr. Lugenbeel and Captain Anld, of the 'Lime Rock,' of visiting the settlement up the river, where the poor unfortunates of the 'Renown' were placed. I was more than pleased with the appearance of things there. It was truly a gratifying sight to see what improvements had been made in so short a time by a people who had nothing but their own industry to depend upon. Every man and woman in the settlement is living on their own lands, and nearly all their houses are built of timber. They are contented and happy, and would not, they say, exchange their homes under any consideration. They live in a free land—what more can they desire?"

"The moment the news of the 'Lime Rock's' anchoring reached the settlement, the people hurried down to congratulate and welcome their friends and relatives to their new home. The meeting was truly worth witnessing. They embraced and kissed each other, and could only say, 'Is it possible—thank God—did we ever expect to meet this side of the grave—the Lord is truly good and gracious.' They wept on each other's neck—they shed tears of joy and gladness—not a cloud in-



Condition of the Settlement at Greenville.—Expedition by the Virginia, from Norfolk.

tervened to damp the ardor of their feelings ; it was truly a happy time, and my feelings flowed in unison with theirs."

Capt. Auld, master of the Lime Rock, in a letter of 26th July, makes the following allusion to the same thing :

"Dr. Lugenbeel, his student, General Lewis, Mr. Murray, and myself, visited the new settlement up the river, where the Renown's emigrants had located, and were agreeably disappointed. Notwithstanding the destitute situation they were in, after losing every thing they possessed, when cast away, they had built themselves comfortable houses, and had an abundance of every thing growing in a thriving condition, such as corn, potatoes, cassada, beans, peas, &c., fruit of various kinds, such as water-melons, cucumbers, cantelopes, pine apples, bannanas, plaintains, &c. All those improvements have been done in the space of ten or eleven months."

The emigrants by the Lime Rock all passed through their acclimation with very little sickness. Dr. Lugenbeel remarks of them—

"I spent three months at Greenville, during which time all the emigrants who were landed at that place, sixty-eight in number, experienced one attack, or more, of acclimating fever; but, with the exception of two small children, whose death was caused by the effect of worms in the alimentary canal, they all recovered, and I left them in nearly or quite as good health as when they first arrived. Several of them had their lands cleared and their houses nearly built before I left."

The next expedition sailed from Norfolk, Va., on the 14th June, with fifty-eight emigrants, in the ship VIRGINIA. This company were generally well prepared for emigration ; many of them had been well instructed, and maintained uniformly good characters. They were all supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two

of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars, which was paid by the executor out of the estate. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Va., and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants, that she might accompany her husband, who was one of the above number.

Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., and furnished with the conveniences necessary to render him useful and happy.

Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen, Wm. G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

## Character of her Emigrants—Anchors at Monrovia.

Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit, under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that while they were detained in Norfolk, having arrived some six weeks before the Virginia sailed, they supported themselves by their own labor, and won for themselves the confidence and respect of the good citizens of that borough.

Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They were able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

One was from Augusta county, Va. He had purchased himself, and had been very anxious to purchase his wife also, but was obliged to leave her behind, intending, if life and health were spared, to return for her.

One was a free man from Smithfield, North Carolina, who had been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out, and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

It has been said that when slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish motives; that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then only to avoid the trouble and expense of keeping them. Would that every person who has entertained such a suspicion could have seen this company as they were ready to sail. It would most undoubtedly have corrected their impressions, and convinced them that those who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race are governed by the most benevolent and philanthropic feelings!

The *invoice* of goods sent to the colonial store by this vessel amounted to \$2,222 02. For that part of the ship occupied by the emigrants and their provisions, &c., we paid \$1,740. Their provisions, water, fuel, berths, and other fixtures for the passage out and support six months, cost \$1,395—being a total expense for each one of \$54 05, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in the colony. Adding the freight on the goods sent to the colonial store, \$210, insurance, \$41 50, and some other small expenses, \$68 20, it makes a total expenditure on account of this expedition, of \$5,676 72.

The Virginia arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of August with the emigrants all well, who were safely landed and comfortable houses appropriated to their use. At our latest

Acclimation of Emigrants.—Expedition by the *Chipola*.—Receipts.

dates, 23d October, Gov. Roberts was making preparations to locate them on the St. Paul's river. He remarks :

"Dr. Lugenbeel has been exceedingly successful in carrying them through the acclimating fever. Of the two companies, but five have died, one only of that number being an adult."

Dr. Lugenbeel, under date of 22d October, remarks :

"Nearly all of the last company (by the Virginia) have experienced one attack or more of acclimating fever. None are on the sick list at present ; and, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever, they are all enjoying good health. About one-third of them have been going to school during most of the time since their arrival, and several of them have made considerable progress in learning to read and write.

"From my experience and observations, I am fully satisfied that forty-nine persons in fifty, if not ninety-nine in one hundred, who come from the United States to Liberia, might pass safely through the acclimating fever : provided their constitutions were not much impaired by previous disease, and they could be prevailed on to exercise that prudence which is necessary."

The only other company of emigrants sent out this year sailed from Baltimore on the 18th November, in the brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society. They were twenty-one in number, having been liberated by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Wilsoville, Ky., and furnished by him with a liberal outfit. To the indefatigable agency of the Rev. J. B. Pinney we are indebted for bringing these people from Kentucky and fitting them out for their voyage. The whole expense attending their departure, their passage out, and support six months, is \$1,425 38, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in Liberia,

being an average cost of \$67 87 for each one.

Thirty-seven of the other emigrants who sailed in the *Chipola* were from Virginia, and had been offered to this Society ; but not having the means to send them, they went out under the patronage of the Maryland Society, and will be located at Cape Palmas.

We have been under the necessity of declining to send out a great many persons who have been anxious to emigrate the past year. The resources of the Society have been entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. These difficulties in the way of persons obtaining a passage to Liberia, have a tendency greatly to check the spirit of emigration, and to discourage a great many masters who have been hoping to send out their slaves. How important, therefore, that our friends should all bear this in their memories, and greatly enlarge their contributions the coming year !

From the accompanying financial report of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the whole amount of the receipts of the Society the past year was \$33,640 39. The whole expenditure was \$38,237 52, being an excess of the receipts of \$4,597 13.

The expenses of the office in this city have fallen below the amount appropriated by the board at their last annual meeting, being only \$1,910 56.

## Receipts.—Debts.—Purchase of Territory.

The receipts from subscribers to the Repository exceed the expenses of its publication by upwards of \$700, and would be greatly increased if subscribers would generally be more punctual in making their remittances.

No payments of consequence have been made on the *old debts* of the Society. The Committee found it impossible to meet the indispensable engagements, and perform the indispensable business of the year with their limited resources. They consider it an object of the first importance that the Society should be entirely relieved from debt. There is about \$6,000 of the old debt yet unpaid, and about \$7,612 97 of other debts.

To meet these we have debts due the Society amounting to \$3,062 70, together with \$4,000 due from several legacies, that will probably be paid in the course of another year or two.

We have also debts due the colonial store, and goods there for sale amounting to about \$6,000. We, however, do not expect to receive any immediate assistance from the colony to aid us in paying our debts in this country. Gov. Roberts is under instructions to prosecute the purchase of territory as rapidly as possible, and to appropriate all the available resources to that purpose.

One of the most prominent objects for which we have made special efforts to raise money, has been the

purchase of territory. Every arrival from the colony convinces us more and more of the indispensable necessity of obtaining possession of all the territory lying between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about three hundred miles, of which about one hundred and fifty is now owned by the Society. It is thought that the remainder can be purchased for about \$20,000. One important tract has been secured the past year. Alluding to it, Gov. Roberts says:

"You will see by the accompanying document that I have succeeded in purchasing from the natives a fine tract of land in the Little Bassa Territory—embracing about ten miles of sea-coast. In this purchase we have secured to the colony the principal landing-place in that country, and nothing but the want of funds prevents the Society from owning very soon the entire coast of the Little Bassa country. King Barguay, Salt Water, and Prince, the proprietors of the remaining section of that country, have expressed a willingness to sell. They own about fifteen miles of sea-coast, and I believe the only unpurchased territory between this place and Grand Bassa Point. This tract they propose to sell for six hundred dollars. I shall lose no time in bargaining with them."

Other tracts of land are also offered at present, on advantageous terms.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Roberts makes the following statement, viz:

"I have to report to you that, during the past year, I have concluded treaties of alliance, amity, and trade, with several of the native tribes, both in the interior and on the sea-coast. And, notwithstanding but little immediate advantage may be expected to result to the citizens of this commonwealth by these treaties, still they will have the effect of bringing the natives into a closer connexion with the colony—cause them to identify our interests with their own, and will no doubt ultimately have the happy effect of drawing them from their present condition of heathenism and idola-

## Efforts to buy New Cesters.—Treaty with the Kroos.

try to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Tribes far beyond us are now making application for citizenship, and to be identified with us in laws and government. I have not failed, in my intercourse with the native chiefs, particularly those on the seaboard, to introduce to them the subject of colonial jurisdiction, and to obtain from them an expression in regard to the purchase, by the Colonization Society, of the entire coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. In almost every instance, the question has been favorably received; and if means had been within my reach, instead of securing only ten, I could have purchased more than one hundred miles of sea-coast the past year. The resources of the Society, however, have not been sufficient to enable them to make an adequate appropriation for the purchase of territory. They are, nevertheless, fully awake to its importance, and are now making strenuous efforts to raise twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to that especial purpose."

It is of great moment to the present welfare and ultimate prosperity of Liberia that its jurisdiction should be extended over an unbroken line of coast.

In his last despatch to us of 22d October, Gov. Roberts says:

"I have just been informed that the King, chiefs, and head-men of the New Sesters Territory are disposed to sell their country to the Americans; and as no time should be lost in acquiring it—as two great objects will be gained, viz: that of extending our territory along the coast, and extinguishing forever the *slave trade* between *Monrovia* and *Cape Palmas*—I have this day sent a commissioner to treat with them for the purchase of their territory, and wish him success with all my heart."

Surely, in whatever light we view it, the purchase of that territory is an object of commanding importance, well calculated to stir all the deep and tender feelings of our natures, and to draw from the benevolent and philanthropic their very largest contributions.

We regret to say that the receipts of the past year for this object have fallen far below our anticipations.

During the summer a plan was proposed by a gentleman in New York to raise \$15,000, by pledges of \$1,000, payable when the whole amount should be subscribed, and promising himself to be one of the number. Since that time three other pledges, of \$1,000 each, have been given, and we have strong hopes that several others will be added shortly.

An important Treaty of peace and friendship has been made with the Kroos, by which they bind themselves to abstain from all participation, direct or indirect, in the slave trade, "*that no foreign officer, agent or subject, except of the colony of Liberia, or the American Colonization Society, shall purchase, have, or in any way, by sale, lease or gift, obtain right to, or claim upon, the Kroo territory.*" They also bind themselves to foster and protect the American missionaries.

This Kroo country possesses many important commercial advantages; and foreign traders, and *nations*, have shown special desire to obtain possession of it. The Kroomen are the pilots of the coast, and their services are almost indispensable to foreign vessels. They have never been engaged directly in the slave trade, but have always been of great service to the slave ships, in assisting them to get their slaves on board. If they should strictly adhere to the terms and obligations of the treaty, it will subject the slavers to very great delay, and thus render them more subject to capture.

The influence of the United States squadron on the African coast has been of vast advantage to Liberia. It has given the native tribes a better idea of the American character and resources, and has tended to quell their turbulent feelings and cause them to seek a more intimate acquaintance, and a closer connection, with the commonwealth of Liberia.

Lieutenant Governor Benedict, in a letter under date of September 10, says :

"The United States squadron has been of much benefit to us: the officers generally seem to manifest the most friendly feelings and social disposition towards us. Commodore Perry, together with Captains Mayo, Tatnall, Abbott, and Craven, will ever be gratefully remembered in Liberia."

The relations of the colony with the native tribes have been of the most friendly character, during the year. Peace has been steadily maintained. This has resulted, as Governor Roberts remarks :

"Generally from a conviction that we consider them almost a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests. The attachment of the natives is gaining strength daily, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them. They continue to refer to the authorities of the colony, for the adjustment of all their important disputes; and I believe in every instance, we have succeeded in settling them amicably; thereby preventing wars, and the great calamities that would necessarily follow."

A very remarkable instance in proof of the powerful influence exerted over the most warlike tribes by the government of Liberia, is cited in the case of a dispute which threatened to involve the whole *Goulah* country in a cruel war with the *Condoes*. It was referred to the *Legislature* of Liberia by *Ballasada*, a *Goulah* chief,

and was happily settled, and the two tribes have continued to live in peace and harmony ever since. That the influence of the colony is extending rapidly into the interior and along the coast, there cannot be a doubt.

The commerce and trade of the colony have been steadily on the increase. According to the official returns, the imports for a single quarter, exceeded \$40,000, and the exports were about the same. The country has immense resources. It only requires industry and indomitable perseverance to develop them.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the receipts into the colonial treasury, chiefly from import duties, were sufficient to meet the current expenses of the commonwealth. These receipts would be vastly increased if all the sea coast was under the jurisdiction of the colony, by which smuggling and the introduction of goods free of duty would be prevented.

While we have these assurances of the growing interests of the commerce of the colony, we are happy in being able to state that the *spirit of trade*, which has been so rife, is subsiding, and that a growing interest is felt in *agriculture*. Dr. Lugenbeel, in whose statements the fullest confidence may be reposed, alluding to this subject remarks :

"You need not be apprehensive that a 'thirst for trade' will induce any of them (the last company of emigrants) to take up their residence in the Metropolis; for I am happy in being able to assure you, that the trading mania is vastly on the decline. Some who are now engaged in trading, have already found out that fortunes are

Internal prosperity of Liberia.—Gov. Roberts' message.—Education.—Improvements.—Court House.

not now so easily acquired, as formerly, in that way. I rejoice that the citizens of Liberia, generally, are convinced that the true source of wealth is in the soil—that in order to the maintenance of themselves and families, and the preservation of their standing as a free and independent community of people, endowed with the 'unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' they must cultivate the land; and to a greater extent than formerly, live on the fruit of their own planting."

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Governor Roberts, says :

"I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. Agriculture is in a steadily progressive state, and continues to be a subject of much interest to many of our citizens. It is calling up in a greater degree than formerly the attention of men of capital; and when such improvements have been introduced, as the present system requires, it will doubtless become a general source of affluence."

This important and able document (the message of Governor Roberts) makes a most satisfactory exhibition of the present condition and prosperity of Liberia. The laws are respected—peace prevails—plenty is in all their borders—religion is in a healthful state, education is increasing, agriculture is advancing, and contentment and happiness every where prevail. It exhibits most conspicuously the beneficial tendencies and the happy results of colonization.

The **LIBERIA HERALD**, speaking of this message, says :

"The Colonial Council assembled on the 4th March, in the neat and commodious room prepared as a permanent place of meeting of the Legislature, over the court room in the new Court House. From the spirit manifested by some, and the known ability of others of the members, we argue something beneficial.

"Governor Roberts delivered the Annual Message. It is an able and interesting document, and does great credit to its author. It is to be published. It will manifest what every Liberian must be proud of,

that our trade, our strength, and our population are all on the advance."

The meetings of the Legislature were all marked with great decorum, and their proceedings would do honor to many similiar assemblies in much older countries.

Increasing attention has been given to the education of the rising generation. The colonial council are concerting measures for establishing a general system of public schools, in which efficient and competent teachers shall be employed, and a thorough course of instruction be given.

The spirit of improvement has been abroad in the colony. The *Liberia Herald* says : "The number of buildings at present going up in the colony, as well as those undergoing repairs, is truly cheering." A large *stone jail* has been erected in Monrovia. Also a most substantial, well constructed and commodious Court House has been completed. This edifice is built of the stone with which Cape Mesurado abounds. It stands on a site which commands a beautiful view of the lower part of the town—overlooks the bay and anchoring ground, the bar and entrance into the river, Stockton creek, Mesurado river, and a vast extent of the interior country. It is thirty feet by forty in the clear. The first story which is occupied as the court room is twelve feet four inches high, from the floor, which is brick, to the ceiling.

The second story is fitted up for a council chamber. It is a large airy room, reached by two flights of stairs

Light House.—Appearance of Monrovia.—Colony must advance.—Com. Perry's opinion of it.

of easy ascent and good workmanship. The Legislature met there last March. The third story is divided into jury rooms, offices, &c. The windows of this substantial building are all arched, with shutters made of durable wood, and well painted. The building cost \$4,500, and has been paid for entirely by the commonwealth.

The light house on the top of the Cape has also been completed. This is a substantial building, two stories high, with a cupola sufficiently elevated to be seen from any direction, and in any weather, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, unless when a thick fog covers the very Cape itself.

Dr. Lugenebeel says of *Monrovia*:

"In visiting this place, a stranger is at once struck with the remarkably neat appearance of every thing around him, and the air of cheerfulness which seems to be depicted on every countenance."

Of the country, and other towns, he says:

"The other settlements are in a flourishing condition. I have visited those on the St. Paul's river. In ascending this noble stream, many neat little houses may be seen scattered along its banks, surrounded by cleared lots or small farms, on which may be seen a variety of fruit trees and vegetables."

An officer in the United States squadron says:

"The colony must advance and succeed under all circumstances. It is idle to say that *all* are prosperous or happy. Industry, economy, patience and temperance, are as indispensable here as elsewhere. Without them little can be done; but with them I do solemnly believe that the colored man is far, very far, better situated in Africa than in any part of America. I am much mistaken if one in twenty of the colonists who have been here two years, could be induced, in any way, to relinquish Africa, and return, to spend their lives in America. Here they are the equals of the whites, and they feel the advantage of it."

Captain Wm. M. Hanbury, of New Orleans, says:

"That the present colonies of Liberia are destined to become a great, flourishing and powerful nation, I am fully convinced. I have dined frequently with the inhabitants in company with the officers of the American Navy, the Governor of the Colony, and other respectable citizens of Monrovia. They live well, and have plenty of every thing around them."

Commodore Perry, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy about a year since, says:

"It is gratifying to witness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are familiar with luxuries which were unknown to the early settlers of America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them. If any do suffer, it must be the consequence of their own idleness."

"At all the settlements the established laws are faithfully administered, the morals of the people are good, and the houses of religion are well attended; in truth, the settlers as a community, appear to be strongly imbued with religious feelings."

"On the whole, sir, I cannot but think most favorably of these settlements. The experiment of establishing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the parent settlers are destined to become an intelligent and a thriving people."

These facts, and this testimony of disinterested persons, which might be extended indefinitely, certainly show that Liberia is in a healthful and prosperous condition at present, and that it promises well for the future. We actually behold what Pitt thought would come to pass, when thirty years ago, in his great speech in Parliament on the slave trade, he said:

"We may live to behold the natives of Africa engaged in the calm occupation of industry, in the pursuits of just and legitimate commerce. We may behold the beams of science and philosophy breaking in upon that land, which at some happy period, in still later times, may blaze with full lustre, and joining their influence to that of pure reli-



gion, may illuminate and invigorate the most distant extremities of that immense continent."

We have received in the course of the year a *census* of the colony—also a *statistical history* from the arrival of the first emigrants in 1820 down to September, 1843, which is full, minute, and definite, and contains nearly all the information that can be desired on all important points. Governor Roberts, in his letter accompanying it, gives the following description of its contents:

"It is in two parts: The first contains a roll of all emigrants that have been sent to the colony by the American Colonization Society, and its auxiliaries; showing their ages—state from which they emigrated—whether free born, purchased their freedom, or emancipated in view of their emigrating to Liberia, and by whom—where located—extent of education—profession—if dead, time and cause—if removed, to what place—showing of course, the number still living in the colony.

"A recapitulation, showing the number of emigrants from each state—the number of recaptured Africans that have been sent to the colony by the United States government, &c., &c.

"Recapitulation—showing the total number of emigrants that were free born, number that purchased their freedom, number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia, cause and number of deaths in each year, number of removals from the colony, &c., &c.

"The second part contains a census of the colony, showing the age, time of arrival, connections, profession, extent of education, health, &c.

"Recapitulation—showing the number in the colony this day, that have arrived in each year since 1820; number of children now living, born of American parents, number born of American and native parents, and number of native children adopted into the families of colonists.

"Recapitulation—names of heads of families, occupations, classification of age and sex, number of idiots and paupers in the colony.

"Agriculture—names of farmers, description and number of buildings on each farm, description of crops, quantity of land owned and number of acres under cultivation, where located, number of cattle and

other live stock, with an estimate of the value of each estate.

"Commerce—names of merchants and traders, description of buildings they own, number of vessels owned in the colony, their tonnage, whether colonial or foreign built, amount of commission business transacted in the colony for the year ending 30th August, 1843, amount of stock employed in trade, an estimate of the value of property owned by merchants.

"A table showing the number of foreign vessels that have visited the different settlements during the two years, ending 30th September, 1843. The kind and amount of merchandise imported into the colony by each vessel. Amount of imports and exports of each port of entry.

"Schools—names of teachers, where located, number of children of each sex, distinguishing between American and native, by whom supported, &c., &c.

"Institutions for religious improvement, the number of churches in the colony, location, description of buildings, number of communicants, distinguishing between American and native.

"Statement of crime, names of culprits, whether Americans, captured Africans, or natives belonging to some of the contiguous tribes, number of convictions for murder, kidnapping, burglary, grand larceny, petit larceny, &c., date of trial, court and punishment awarded, and lastly a map of Liberia. The principal object of this map, is to give you some idea of the course of the rivers between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; particularly the rivers St. Paul and Junk, as explored last season, and to fix the location of a number of native towns visited during that time, and others that have not appeared on any map, to my knowledge, before. There are still a number of native towns and villages in the vicinity of the American settlements, that could not be entered for want of space. At some future time I will try to send you one on a larger scale, embracing all."

We forbear in this place and time, making any extracts from this interesting document, believing that the whole of it ought to be printed and laid before the country as an irrefragable, unanswerable argument in favor of colonization, and hoping that means will be furnished to print and publish it as an *appendix* to this report, the estimated cost of which is \$1,166.\*

\* This Census and accompanying documents will shortly be published and ready for distribution.

The Cause in a flourishing condition in the U. S.—Increased circulation of Repository.—Pulpits opened.

The cause of colonization is believed to be in a healthful and flourishing condition in this country. The number of its friends has greatly increased during the past year. The number of subscribers to, and readers of the African Repository, has been considerably enlarged. Many of the daily and weekly newspapers of the country, that formerly were silent on the subject, have opened their columns to communications, and have come out themselves strongly in favor of the Society. A number of new auxiliary societies have been formed, and old ones which had been suffered to languish, have been revived. Many clergymen who for years had been silent on the subject for various reasons, have come to the conclusion that they would be doing wrong longer to conceal "their light under a bushel," and have delivered discourses in favor of the cause, which have met a hearty response in the breasts of their people. Many churches, long shut, have been opened for a presentation of the claims of the Society. Ecclesiastical bodies that have for years thought it unadvisable to have the cause mentioned among them, for prudential reasons, are now anxious that the Society should come and take rank with the other great benevolent institutions of the day, and share in the contributions of the churches.

As a specimen of the changes that are taking place in favor of the Society, we insert the following letter. Dr. Tenney and Mr. Tracy are not

gentleman who are apt to be deceived in such matters. They are cool and dispassionate observers of men and things, who always examine the reasons and found their opinions on the most substantial evidence. The fullest confidence may therefore be placed in their deductions.

"COLONIZATION OFFICE,

*Boston, October 11, 1844.*

"REV. AND DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the Rev. C. J. Tenney, D. D., has for some months past, been acting as agent for the Massachusetts Colonization Society, in different parts of the state. I have just received a letter from him, containing some evidence of a change in public sentiment, which may be interesting to you, and perhaps to your readers.

"Dr. Tenney sends me a list of twenty-two parishes, where he has lectured, or has made arrangements to lecture at some future time, on colonization. Two of these lectures have been delivered, and one is to be delivered, in pulpits which have always been open for our use, even in times of the most excited opposition. He has lectured in six pulpits, and has obtained the use, at a future time, of thirteen others, which admission could not have been obtained three years ago. He has also obtained, for other persons to lecture, the use of three pulpits, at least, formerly inaccessible, which I do not find in his list.

"In some of these parishes, the pastors have formerly thought unfavorably of our enterprise. In others, and probably in a majority of cases, they have shut their pulpits against the agents of all societies which have any bearing on slavery, from the conviction that by opening them, they should only involve their people in bitter and hurtful quarrels, without any good result. Both in closing and opening the pulpits, the pastors have very generally been sustained by their people; or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, it has been done by the united voice of pastor and people. There are still many parishes where nothing can be done but by calling on individuals, without any public movement.

"Dr. Tenney remarks:

"The bitterness of opposition from the abolitionists has greatly abated since they have adopted political action. There is much less sensitiveness in our churches on the subject of slavery. The facts, showing the influence of the colony on Christian missions, and the general prosperity of the colony, are carrying conviction to the can-

Increase of friends in Massachusetts.—Tracy's letter.—The Receipts show increasing prosperity.

did and pious, of the great importance of the colony to Africa. There is most decidedly, a reaction in public sentiment, respecting colonization; although the amount given by individuals is not increased in equal proportion; still, several who had discontinued their donations for three or four years, have renewed them. I feel persuaded that next year we ought, anew, to bring our enterprise before associations and ecclesiastical bodies.'

"This last sentence may need explanation. Nearly all the pastors in Massachusetts, of various denominations, are members of associations, meeting usually four times a year, and each on a different day from the others. Agents of various benevolent societies practice attending those meetings, to lay their claims before the pastors, and make arrangements for addressing their congregations. In some communions, ecclesiastical bodies of other names, answer a similar purpose. For some years past, even our friends in the several associations would have regretted the presence of an agent of our Society, as an occasion of unpleasant and unprofitable excitement. By another year, Dr. Tenney thinks, they may hope to be generally welcome; which is as much as to say, that colonization may then take its place among the benevolent enterprises which our churches generally think it their duty to sustain. This, however, you must understand not as a promise, but as the present opinion of one well qualified to judge. The facts, I think, give a fair sample of our past depression, and of the rate at which we are emerging from it.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

REV. WM. McLAIN."

In a letter of later date, Mr. Tracy gives some extracts from a communication received from another clergyman in the state, of which the following are a sample:

"I inclose you two dollars as the first fruits of my labors in this county, in behalf of the colonization enterprise.

"The people seemed to be heartily ashamed of this small contribution; but they came together supposing that nothing could be said to justify their giving at all. The facts, however, which were communicated, changed all their views on the subject, and they promise to do better next time.

"The places which Dr. Tenney regarded as accessible, I found to be closed, because the time devoted to taking collections for this Society, had gone by, and other objects of charity must have their turn.

"I have stated the facts, so far as I know them, in reference to the claims of the Colonization Society, to our ——— association; and, with two or three exceptions, all are in favor of giving the cause a hearing before their people, and of allowing me to address them as soon as circumstances permit. The month during which, heretofore, collections have been taken, is that of July; and I do not expect that, till then, much can be done, except to prepare the way by scattering light and truth on the subject, among the ministers and churches. I am amazed at the ignorance of some of our best ministers, as to what the Colonization Society has done for the benefit of the African race during the last half a dozen years. They seem to have got the impression that this Society was dead and buried long ago.

"This change in their views, I think, may be expected to give us collections next summer, in twenty or twenty-five congregations from which we have hitherto been excluded. The first collections will probably be small; but if our affairs go on well abroad, will increase from year to year."

We might give many facts, connected with the operations of the secretaries of the New York and Pennsylvania colonization societies, showing changes of public sentiment, and unfolding new openings to the churches, similar to those exhibited in the above extracts, all evidencing that the cause is becoming increasingly popular in the country.

The same thing is exhibited in the receipts of the past year. Every reflecting person is aware that the intense excitement which prevailed throughout the country during most of the year, in regard to the presidential election, so absorbed the public mind as to render it almost impossible to call attention to any other object. Almost all the great charities suffered in their receipts in consequence. And yet the contributions from the churches, and from private individuals, to this Society, considerably exceed what they were

the year preceding. This is certainly a most encouraging fact, especially when it is considered that, for a considerable part of the year, (notwithstanding the efforts made to engage them,) not a single agent was employed by the Society. Captain Barker has labored for this Society, and in connection with the African Repository part of the time, and the balance of the time for the Massachusetts colonization society. The Rev. J. B. Pinney performed a temporary agency of three months in Kentucky and Ohio, during the summer, for this Society, and was very successful in raising funds. Excepting these, no agent has been employed by this Society until since the presidential election. We have appointed H. L. Hosmer, Esq., in Ohio, Rev. A. M. Cowan, in Kentucky, and Rev. J. B. Crist, in Tennessee and Alabama, who have just entered on their labors with flattering promises of success.

The Rev. D. L. Carroll, D. D., has been appointed by the New York state colonization society their secretary, and he has made his arrangements for vigorous efforts the coming year.

The Rev. S. Cornelius has labored part of his time in Connecticut, as the secretary of that state society, and part in New Jersey, as the general agent of that society; and in both these States his efforts have been very successful.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney still continues his important services as secretary of the Pennsylvania state

society, by which he was made a life director of the American Colonization Society by the contribution of \$1,000 just before the close of the year.

The Rev. Joseph Tracy continues secretary of the Massachusetts colonization society. He has lately published an able and very important argument in favor of the missionary character of colonization, under the following title: "*A historical examination of the state of society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Muhammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade and Piracy, and of the remedial influence of Colonization and Missions.*" It is a pamphlet of forty pages, and it is not too much to say that, from the facts which he has recorded, an incontestible argument is deducible in favor of African colonization! He places it in one single light, that is, as it influences Africa, in which none but a dark and prejudiced mind, or a malicious heart, can perceive it to be aught else than one of the noblest and most benevolent works of the present or perhaps any other century.

The Missouri state colonization society has lately been reorganized, and has secured the services of that firm and long-tried friend of the cause, the Rev. R. S. Finley, who hopes to be able to add much to the resources of the Society during the coming year.

It is known to our friends that we enjoyed a visit from the able and

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Visit of Gov. Roberts to this Country.—Opinions of Doctors Lugenbeel and Hall.

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talented Governor of Liberia last summer. His presence among us was attended with the most happy results. The communications which he made to various public assemblies, and the information which he imparted to the many influential gentlemen with whom he had intercourse, tended greatly to inspire new confidence in the stability and growing importance of the commonwealth of Liberia. He was introduced to the **PRESIDENT** of the United States and *Heads of Departments*, who received him with great respect, and were much interested in his statements relative to the colony.

Gov. Roberts may be considered as the first ripe fruits of Liberian culture and training. As such, he stands forth at once an evidence of the capabilities of his race, and of the practically benevolent spirit of colonization, as it necessarily rouses up and evolves faculties of mind, which, in a state of slavery or freedom in this country, or in Africa, must have remained torpid and dormant forever!

The question was repeatedly asked him, whether he considered the colonists capable of self-government, if now left entirely to themselves? And his uniform answer was, that he believed that if the Society were no longer to render them any aid or counsel, the colony would live and prosper, if they were not interfered with by any foreign nation.

Dr. LUGENBEE, alluding to the meeting of the colonial legislature last March, says :

"No unprejudiced individual could have attended the meetings of this body, and listened to their deliberations, without being convinced that the citizens of Liberia are capable of self-government."

Dr. JAMES HALL, who, during his long residence in the colony, became intimately acquainted with all its settlements, and whose perfect candor and integrity, accuracy of observation, and soundness of judgment, impart to his opinions great weight and value, says :

"The Liberians have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables, and all the staple commodities of the tropics. The climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant as does the climate of the western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is necessary to favor and perpetuate, on the coast of Africa, an independent Christian government, is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase, for a certain period, of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the Government of this country."

Early in November last, letters were addressed to the secretaries of the State societies, and to other distinguished friends of colonization, making various inquiries in regard to the present state of the cause in their various sections of the country; the number and warmth of its friends; the efforts made the past year, and the obstacles in the way; and as to their opinion of the best measures to be taken, to give increased energy and efficiency to its operations, at the beginning of the approaching year.

The various answers to these inquiries which have been received,

Extracts of letters from the Hon. Judge Burnet and R. M. Sherman.

present many facts and truths touching the present and prospective condition of our enterprise, in a manner more satisfactory than could otherwise be done. As we cannot, however, present them entire in this report, we shall make such extracts from them as seem requisite to illustrate the subject.

The Hon. Judge BURNET, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says :

"A large proportion of the people in the Miami valley are friendly to the colonization cause, and if called on, would willingly contribute more or less to sustain it.

"The chief difficulty is in the want of a local agent to keep the subject constantly on the public mind, and to solicit contributions in the sparse as well as the more dense settlements of the country. One agent, such as Mr. Pinney, would effect more than all the organized societies in the Ohio valley, and in fact, it requires such an agent to keep the societies alive.

"A large part, probably three-fourths, of your contributions are made in small sums, the collection of which requires much time, and great patience and perseverance. Men engaged in business cannot spare the time necessary for this purpose ; nor do they possess the information necessary to accomplish it. A man with the proper qualifications could obtain more in one month than an ordinary collector could in two, and might approach successfully many persons who would not listen to an ordinary applicant.

"Heretofore, but very little aid has been received out of our cities and towns. The great body of farmers and others residing in the country have not been sufficiently attended to.

"The colonization cause has many warm friends in Ohio, but they require to have their attention occasionally roused, and their feelings a little warmed by such communications as an agent ought to be able to give.

"It is much to be regretted, that the African Repository is not more generally circulated. That invaluable periodical, if it could be seen and read by the whole nation, would produce a very beneficial influence on the public mind, if not an entire revolution. I doubt if there be more than one in a hundred in the western States who has a correct knowledge of the condition and prospects of the colony, much less

of the influence it is destined to have, and is now producing on the native tribes in its vicinity, in the suppression of the slave trade, and on the commerce of our own country, as well as of the world. This knowledge would be obtained from that publication, were it universally read ; and at the same time such an extended circulation might be made to contribute largely to your funds."

The following extracts are from the letter of the late Hon. ROGER MINOTT SHERMAN, to which allusion has been made in this report :

"In this village, (Fairfield, Connecticut,) the Congregational Society have seven annual contributions for religious and benevolent objects, of which this Society is one ; and I supposed it was receiving regular aid, in a similar form, in other places. But upon inquiry, I am much disappointed to find that there is not another church in this association which gives this a place among its charities. In some, the influence of abolitionism is the great obstacle. A clergyman is not willing to hazard the peace of his parish by exciting that reckless, turbulent spirit. But in most instances, the neglect is owing to the fact, that the attention of the clergy has not been turned to the subject. A majority would, I apprehend, be ready to adopt a regular system of collections in their respective parishes, if the great success of the enterprise, and the interesting objects which it embraces, were but sufficiently understood. In order to get the aid of the people, their Pastors must press it on their consideration in their respective parishes. Without their aid, we can do comparatively nothing, and with it, much may be accomplished. From the inquiries which I have made, I think the clergy in this part of the State may be excited to action, except in those places where they are deterred by the fear of the abolitionists. All we want is revenue. This can be obtained in this State in no considerable amount for the aid of colonization, unless the clergy will introduce and sustain annual contributions in their respective parishes, which shall be permanent.

"I will endeavor, as I have opportunity, to promote the establishment of this system of regular parish contributions in this part of the State. What the success of the attempt may be, can be ascertained only by the experiment.

"Could the attention of the clergy of the various denominations be called to the subject, they would certainly be able, and I believe disposed, to enlarge, to a very considerable degree, the amount of our annual

Opinions of Professor Lee, Hon. E. Whittlesey, Professor Greenleaf, Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D.

remittances. I hope the attention of our most influential men may be arrested, and if this can be done successfully, I shall look for an increase of patronage. Your 'Address to our Friends and Patrons,' lately published in the Journal of Commerce, and Commercial Advertiser, is well calculated to arrest attention, by an impressive presentation of the influence of the Colonization Society and its wants.

"Accept, dear sir, my grateful acknowledgments for your important public services, and the assurances of my personal respects, &c."

**RICHARD HENRY LEE**, Professor in Washington College, Pennsylvania, says :

"The opinions of the people of this part of Pennsylvania are very generally favorable. *Abolitionism* has made no great progress here. The calm and patriotic in this region see plainly that colonization has afforded them the most effective arguments and facts against its visionary and agitating schemes.

"With regard to the present position of our cause here, it is still strong. In this county and Fayette there must be between twenty-five and thirty auxiliary societies. Many others might be formed by an active agent.

"I can think of no surer means of increasing the energy of our friends and societies than the employment of agents. I can speak from much experience in this matter, that, whenever political excitements are abated, the subject of colonization becomes the most interesting to the people at large; but this interest must be roused into activity by the frequent bringing of the subject before their minds. I would suggest, then, that you prepare an address, for the end of this, or the beginning of the next year, urging a renewal of the attention of the friends of the cause, after the political excitement has passed away. The increasing prosperity of the cause—its enlargement of operations—its soothing influence on the political and religious interests and passions, &c., might be urged as motives and reasons for renewed attention and energy."

**The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY**, of Ohio, says :

"The intelligent part of the people in this section of the State, who are not abolitionists, are generally friendly to the cause of colonization. Very many who were formerly its friends, have become its bitterest enemies, by uniting with and becoming abolitionists, taking, however, more

recently the designation of 'Liberty Men.' Nothing has been done for some time past to revive the colonization societies. The friends of the cause here have hoped, by retiring from all grounds of controversy, that the exertions of the abolitionists would be less vigorous and successful. In this, I think, they were mistaken. **LESTER KING**, their candidate for Governor, resides in this county, and he has been, with most of his supporters, very active during the past year. The friends of colonization have been very unwilling to have the cause mingled with politics, and, therefore, the efforts of the abolitionists have not been resisted or counteracted. The decision of public sentiment prevents clergymen from taking an active part in favor of colonization when they are its friends; and when they are abolitionists, they lecture and preach on the subject everywhere.

"As to future operations, I think the State Society should be resuscitated. I shall go to Columbus, and if possible assist in its reorganization."

**Professor SIMON GREENLEAF**, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, says :

"I have reason to believe that the violence of political abolitionism in the north has already created some change of feeling and opinion in favor of colonization, and that the present is a favorable season for renewed action on the part of its friends. Since abolitionism has assumed a separate political organization, I think it has lost much of the sympathy of the real friends of the African race, and that it will soon follow the fate of political anti-masonry, from a similar cause—the want of a true political foundation, and a departure from that of good morals and honesty of purpose.

"I should think, in the present state of the public mind, that a calm but energetic address or circular to the real friends of Africa and her children, would be very favorably received. Such an address, freely circulated through the northern States, I think, could not fail of being of great service to the cause."

The following extracts are from the letter of the **Rev. PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D.**, of Nashville, Tennessee. They bring to view an entirely different class of difficulties in the way of colonization. He says :

"I duly received your communication of November 1st, but was at that time too ill to attend to its contents. It was a season, also, of extraordinary political excitement.

Opinions of Dr. Reese, Rev. Joseph Tracy.—Colonization in Massachusetts advancing.

And, unfortunately, the colonization cause had become so strangely confounded, in the popular mind, with *abolitionism*, that it was not uncommon among certain demagogues to denounce the advocates of the former, as aiming at the latter. We, that is, the friends of colonization, were frequently advised, nay, entreated, during the summer and autumn, to remain silent and inactive. We were assured that nothing could then be accomplished; that we should only incur popular odium; that we must wait until the election was over, &c., &c. Well, the election is over, and I fear the prospect is not much improved.

"Nevertheless, my own deliberate opinion on the subject is, that a wise, eloquent, judicious agent, who could render palpable, to every capacity, the broad lines of distinction between colonization and abolition, would dispel much of the darkness and prejudice which prevail; and thus induce the honest multitude to enlist under our banner. Our friends are numerous in this State, but scattered; unconscious of their strength, and therefore somewhat timid and irresolute.

"It will ever afford me pleasure to aid the good cause in any way practicable, and especially to sustain such agent as you may send to labor among us."

DAVID M. REESE, M. D., of New York city, says:

"The cause of colonization never presented so strong claims upon the American people as now, nor did it ever before, give so great promise of auspicious results to benevolent efforts, or call so loudly for strenuous and united exertion. The number of its friends in this region is undiminished, though their warmth in its support has fallen off, I fear, to a great extent, from a variety of causes. The greatest obstacles are the hostility of the *Abolitionists* in many parts of this State, and the impossibility of removing the prejudices which that faction have created against the cause, and all who advocate it."

The Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, of Boston, Mass., says:

"To understand the *present* position of colonization in this State, we must look at its *past* position. And, as to that, I am more and more convinced that the merits of our enterprise were never understood here, by any considerable number of our people. Twelve or fifteen years ago, it was generally viewed with favor by that class of men on whom foreign missions depended for support. Their favor, as I am now per-

suaded, was extended to it *charitably*, rather than *intelligently*. They wished it well, and were willing to help a little, because they thought its authors and managers to be well-meaning and sensible men, who probably understood their business, and would make a good use of the funds committed to them; and not because they had studied and understood the merits of the enterprise. In this state of things, Mr. Garrison's war on the Society commenced, and has been carried on for ten years, or so, at an expense of several thousand dollars, annually; every cent of which has told against us more effectually than if opposition to us had been its avowed and only object. A state of feeling prevailed, in which a calm and profitable consideration of our claims became impossible. We were shut out from almost every pulpit in the State. By hearing continual assertions against us, and nothing in our favor, great numbers of good men came to regard colonization as a moral felon, detected, condemned, executed, and buried, beyond the possibility of a resurrection!

"But since last spring, access has been gained to nearly fifty pulpits. I think it safe to expect that by July next the number may be double.

"The number of our friends is considerable, and is increasing. 'Their warmth,' with few exceptions, is rather *below* blood-heat than *above* it. A gentleman in this city told me 'he had not been much *indoctrinated* in our enterprise.' He likes to have our publications, to know what we are doing, and is willing to give us \$5, or less, now and then; and that is all. He is an intelligent, liberal and energetic promoter of all our benevolent efforts, and were he '*indoctrinated*,' would not think of giving us less than \$100 a year. He is a fair specimen of very many of our friends, except that he knows why he has no zeal, and they do not. They are friendly; but are not '*indoctrinated*,' as Yankees must be before they become zealous.

"The obstacles in our way are the state of mind already described, and especially the erroneous impression that colonization and missions are hostile to each other.

"Our principal efforts have been by newspaper discussion, circulating our annual report, and Dr. Tenney's agency.

"As for myself, I have spent a considerable part of the past season in executing the first of an intended series of attempts to '*indoctrinate*' the good people of Massachusetts. The result is, an octavo pam-



## Dr. Carroll's views of Colonization in New York.

phlet of some forty pages, which is now in the press, and will reach you almost as soon as this letter. Its object is, to secure the intelligent support of the friends of foreign missions. I have aimed to exhibit the argument on this point with as much fullness of detail as I could in a pamphlet of a readable size.

"To 'give increased energy and efficiency to the cause,' we must keep Dr. Tenney in the field; or if winter drives him within doors, as I fear it will, get a good substitute, if we can: but a good one, or none. 'Circulate the documents,' as politicians say. Work with the Repository. Diffuse information through the newspapers, and in other ways, as found practicable. Make arrangements, as far as possible, for parochial contributions next July. Carefully avoid all spasmodic efforts; all attempts to get up a 'vigorous movement,' as the old expression is, at some particular time. Our future patrons are yet too ignorant, and conscious of their ignorance, to be wholesomely moved in that way."

The Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, says:

"The answers which you seek to these inquiries are of great moment, and ought to be given intelligently, and with the utmost candor.

"I do not understand you as asking my opinion of the cause of colonization in general, or in the abstract; but my opinion of its position within the more immediate sphere of my knowledge. My opinion of this general cause has long been known. The spirit, the conception, the execution, of the enterprise of African colonization, exhibit some of the loftiest qualities—the noblest combinations of thought, and the grandest and most august benevolent action that pertain to fallen human nature! But this is not the general estimate of the cause in the 'Empire State.' I therefore proceed to 'define its present position' here. It is not as flourishing as it should be in this large and flourishing portion of the north. A number of causes have contributed to this result. *Abolition* excitement became so tumultuous and alarming, some years ago, that the friends of colonization cowered before it, and, for the sake of peace, ceased to defend, or do any thing to promote, the cause. Our late most worthy and venerable secretary, Dr. Proudfit, for three or four years previously to his death, ceased to speak of colonization publicly, and from the pulpit, or to impart information, or to give impulse to the cause in this way; so that it has measurably 'fallen out' of the popular mind to make way for other things that

have been more exciting, and that have been prominently urged upon public attention.

"Some of the obstacles which have stood in the way, are, utter want of information respecting the present condition of the enterprise; total misapprehension of the real nature of the cause; violent prejudices, excited by the misrepresentations, falsehoods, and untiring vituperations of abolitionism!—the grand throes and agony of political excitement; the lingering effects of the late prostration and pecuniary pressure of the country.

"In regard to future measures, one thing, it seems to me, will be indispensable, and that is, *to diffuse information on the subject*. Wherever I have obtained the ears of people, and communicated the facts respecting the present condition of the enterprise, I have conciliated favor to the cause, and increased the number of its friends. So that the colonization interest in this State is now a little on the increase, and the cause begins to look up from its deep depression with a commingling of smiles and tears on its face! If some good, never-tire agent for the Repository could be procured to traverse the States and thrust that periodical upon people as other publications are crowded in, this would be a great desideratum. Another thing that ought to be, and must be done, to give increased energy to this cause, is, *to induce pastors to consent to have it brought back to the pulpit, from which it has been most iniquitously exiled, as a mistaken concession and costly peace-offering to the fiery and inexorable Moloch of Abolition!* The secular and religious press, too, ought to be laid under contribution to our cause to a greater extent than hitherto. Some means ought also to be used to diffuse more courage and determination in the friends of this cause. If a general convention could be appointed at such time and place as to secure a good attendance of the friends of colonization, and be addressed by some of the most distinguished speakers that could be obtained for the purpose, this might have a salutary effect in creating a new interest, and infusing a new and indomitable energy in this cause. The fact is, we want something more of the fierce and unconquerable spirit of determination, in this cause, which politicians manifest in theirs. *Inflexible determination and unfaltering perseverance*, are the two great elements of success in every human enterprise! The truth is, we must make a mighty aggressive movement for the conquest of new influence and resources. There are so many objects of engrossing, not to say *maddening* excitement, pressed upon the popular mind in this country, that

## Conclusion of Report.—Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

colonization will be jostled out, unless it can be invested with a *new glow of heat*, that will bring it up somewhere near to the degree of temperature—the ‘point of combustion,’ at which other surrounding objects are!”

The preceding extracts are sufficient for the object we had in view. They furnish a mass of concurrent testimony in favor of this great cause which cannot be gainsayed, or resisted. In view of them, it is impossible to doubt that colonization has a deep seat in the affections, and a strong hold on the benevolence of the great body of our countrymen who have given to it the slightest attention. They also fully show that a cause so admirably designed to benefit our own country, and so adapted to dispense the richest blessings to the whole African race, *can* be sustained and rendered effectual in accomplishing the great ends contemplated!

It is true, there are obstacles in the way; there are difficulties to be surmounted. But are not our friends ready to buckle on their armor? Is there any shrinking among them? Any irresoluteness? Any doubt that the work can be accomplished?

Surely not. They all speak the language of confidence—of determination, and of perseverance, until the nation is awakened—until a moral and Christian influence in favor of this Society has reached every heart in our country; and until the colony is erected into an everlasting monument to the praise of American justice and benevolence!

Rise, then, ye friends of humanity! ye statesmen and orators, join all your eloquence, and your exalted powers in this noble cause. Animated by the encouragements to be drawn from the past, fully impressed with the magnitude of the work to be accomplished in the present, let us press forward under the cheering prospects of the future! The God of heaven is with us! The enterprise is undoubtedly His, and His richest blessings have been upon it. He has brought it safely thus far, and He will pursue with a steady and uniform course, and complete, with a splendid and glorious triumph, whatever and every work which His wisdom has devised, and His hands have begun!

Extracts from the Proceedings of the twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
January 21, 1845.

THE American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. In the absence of the PRESIDENT of the Society, the Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and the Rev. A.

D. Eddy, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

W. McLain read extracts from the annual report; after which—

On motion of the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, it was—

*Resolved*, That the report be referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

Resolutions offered by Messrs. Schenck, Carroll, Eddy, and Gurley.—President and Vice Presidents.

On motion of the Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, it was—

*Resolved*, That the degree of success which has attended the operations of this Society, in the effort to found a colony and build up a free and civilized nation in Africa, should be encouraging to the heart of every Christian and philanthropist; and that the results of the work, thus far, will compare most favorably with whatever is seen to have been accomplished, with equal means, and in the same period of time, elsewhere or in any other age, in the history of colonization.

On motion of the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., it was—

*Resolved*, That in the great principles to which the enterprise of colonization appeals, we see the evidence of its permanency and ultimate triumph.

On motion of the Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D., it was—

*Resolved*, That, in view of the increased favor manifested towards this Society by the philanthropic and Christian community, and the unusual success which has attended its operations during the past year, its friends and directors should feel encouraged to prosecute, with increased energy and hope, their efforts in the cause of African colonization, relying upon the blessings of God for the full attainment of its benevolent designs.

On motion of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, it was—

*Resolved*, That this Society express its profound regrets at hearing of the decease of the several distinguished individuals mentioned in the *Report*, and that, while we bow with submission to the divine decree, we will cherish their memory with feelings of gratitude for the important services which they have rendered to this cause.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, the Society adjourned, to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 22, 1845.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment, the Hon. MR. ELMER, in the chair.

Messrs. Eddy, Phelps, and Tracy were appointed a committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents of the Society. They reported the following persons, who were unanimously elected, viz:

PRESIDENT:

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

- 1 John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
- 2 General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,
- 3 Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
- 4 Charles F. Mercer, Florida,
- 5 Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.,
- 6 John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,
- 7 Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
- 8 Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
- 9 Moses Allen, of New York,
- 10 General W. Jones, of Washington,
- 11 Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,
- 12 Joseph Gales, of Washington,
- 13 Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia,
- 14 John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
- 15 Geo. Washington Lafayette, of France,
- 16 Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
- 17 William Maxwell, of Virginia,
- 18 Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
- 19 Walter Lowrie, of New York,
- 20 Jacob Burnet, of Ohio,
- 21 Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
- 22 Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
- 23 William C. Rives, of Virginia,
- 24 Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
- 25 Rev. William Hawley, of Washington,
- 26 Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi,
- 27 James Boorman, of New York city,
- 28 Henry A. Foster, of New York,
- 29 Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi,
- 30 Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
- 31 Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
- 32 James Garland, of Virginia,
- 33 Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Ohio,
- 34 Rt. Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,
- 35 Wm. Short, of Philadelphia,
- 36 Willard Hall, of Delaware,
- 37 Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.,
- 38 Gerald Ralston, of London,
- 39 Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.,
- 40 Dr. Hodgkin, of London,
- 41 Rev. F. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts,
- 42 Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.,
- 43 Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia,
- 44 Gen. Alexander Brown, of Virginia,
- 45 Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington,
- 46 Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York,
- 47 Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., N. J.,

V. Presid'ts.—Adjourned.—Proceedings of Board of Directors.—Delegates.—Report referred to Committees.

- 48 Samuel Wilkeson, of New York,  
 49 L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey,  
 50 James Railey, of Mississippi,  
 51 Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.,  
 52 Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.,  
 53 Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia,  
 54 Anson G. Phelps, Esq., New York,  
 55 Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover,  
     Massachusetts,  
 56 Jonathan Hyde, Esq., Bath, Maine,  
 57 Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., Carlisle, Pa.,  
 58 Rev. Beverley Waugh, Bishop of the  
     M. E. Church, Baltimore,  
 59 Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.,  
 60 Moses Shepherd, Baltimore,  
 61 Jonathan Coit, Connecticut,  
 62 John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.,  
 63 Hon. D. Waldo, Worcester, Mass.,  
 64 Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio,  
 65 Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.,  
 66 Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., do.  
 67 Hon. J. R. Underwood, Ky.

After which the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

*Whereas*, the cause of African colonization is obviously one of commanding importance, and in its present state requiring the concentrated wisdom of its friends in various parts of this country ; therefore—

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to elect, from time to time, honorary and corresponding members of the Board of Directors of this Society.

[The Society then elected fifteen honorary and corresponding members, in different parts of the country, whose names will be announced at a future time.]

And after the transaction of some other business, the Society adjourned to meet on the 3d of January, 1846, at 7 o'clock P. M.

#### Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met at the Colonization Rooms, in the City of Washington, January 22, 1845.

The Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey, was called to the Chair, and the Rev. A. D. Eddy, of New Jersey, was appointed Secretary.

Testimonials of the appointment of the following delegates, were then read :

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D. | } N. Y. S. C. S. |
| A. G. PHELPS, Esq.,       |                  |
| Rev. A. D. GILLETTE,      | } Penn. S. C. S. |
| Dr. JOHN BELL,            |                  |
| Rev. JOSEPH TRACY,        | } Mass. S. C. S. |
| Rev. S. K. LATHROP,       |                  |
| Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D.    | } N. J. S. C. S. |
| Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER,      |                  |
| Hon. W. S. ARCHER,        | } Va. S. C. S.   |
| Hon. G. W. SUMMERS,       |                  |
| Hon. J. W. HUNTINGTON,    | } Conn. S. C. S. |
| Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL,      |                  |

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, and Elliott Cresson, Esq., were present as Life Directors.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., H. Lindsly, M. D., and Rev. C. A. Davis, were present as members of the Executive Committee. And Rev. W. McLain, as Secretary of the Society.

Messrs. Tracy and Phelps, were appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the last year.

So much of the annual report, already submitted to the Society, as relates to the emigration of colonists, was referred to Messrs. Pinney and Carroll.

So much of the report as relates to the state of the cause of colonization in this country, was referred to Messrs. Cresson and Davis.

Report of Committee on the state of the Cause in this Country.

So much as relates to the present state of the colony, was referred to Messrs. Pinney, Huntington, Bell, Tracy, Ellsworth, Summers and Archer.

Messrs. Tracy and Phelps, were appointed a committee to examine and report upon the concerns of the African Repository.

Messrs. Pinney, Eddy and Dr. Carroll, were appointed to nominate members of the Executive Committee, and a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned to meet tomorrow morning, at half past 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING,

*Half past 9 o'clock.*

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The committee on that part of the annual report which relates to the emigration of colonists, made a report, which report was re-committed, and the committee were instructed to prepare and present resolutions in accordance with the first and third subjects embraced and recommended in said report.

The committee on that part of the report which relates to the cause of colonization in this country, made the following report:

"Your Committee beg leave, respectfully to report, that they find much cause for congratulation on the general aspect of our affairs in this country, and in their management during the last year, but we believe that enlightened economy will dictate an

appropriation of the additional sum of \$400 to the office outlay of \$2,000, for the coming year, so as to afford the aid of an assistant, for the relief of our able and indefatigable Secretary, and accordingly recommend the grant of that sum.

"We note with great regret, the inadequacy of our funds to meet the many cases where benevolent slave holders have offered the gratuitous emancipation of their people for settlement in our colonies; and that your Executive Committee has been compelled to reject these proffered trusts, on the sole ground of pecuniary inability. We are well aware of the difficulty of procuring suitable agents; but with full confidence in the benevolent feelings of American philanthropists, and in their readiness to contribute towards the moral regeneration of Africa, and the restoration of her long exiled children to her bosom—when made acquainted with our wants and their exigencies—we cannot doubt that important service would be rendered to the cause, by calling forth the volunteer labors of our friends in the different States. We would therefore suggest that the Executive Committee, be instructed to present some of the most striking cases where large bodies of valuable slaves, trained specially for future usefulness in Africa, have relapsed into hopeless bondage, from our inadequate receipts; and to invoke the co-operation of our friends in calling forth the requisite funds for preventing similar catastrophes, as well as for the completion of our territorial purchases between Capes Mount and Palmas, now, perhaps, the most important duty devolving upon the American Colonization Society, in view of the claims of three millions of unfortunate fellow creatures, upon the best sympathies of the American people.

"Our own observation happily corroborating the views of the annual report, in relation to the growing interest manifested by various religious bodies, towards this truly Christian and constitutional mode of blessing the African race, we would further suggest the selection of some of the most affecting cases of slaves reverting into bondage, to be embodied in a circular to the clergy, asking their active services in preventing the recurrence of similar circumstances.

"All of which is very respectfully submitted.

"ELLIOTT CRESSON,  
"Chairman."

The committee to whom the accounts of the Treasurer were referred, made the following report:

From 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845.

To balances due the Society per last report, . . . .	\$352 50	By balances owed by the Society per last report, . . .	\$7,513 96
to which add error, since discovered, . . . .	11	Cash paid passage of Emigrants, Provisions, &c., . .	6,941 90
Due and since collected, on an old debt not brought		Cash paid for goods consigned to the Colonial store, .	4,653 25
into the last year's statement, . . . .	693 24	Cash paid for Improvements, Purchase of Territory,	
Cash in hand, as per last report, . . . .	305 55	Salaries of Governor and Colonial Secretary, and	
Received from the Colonial store, of which \$7,759 09		other expenses in Liberia, . . . .	10,243 59
was the profit on its business for the year, . . . .	8,094 81	Cash paid Offices' expenses, viz: Salary of the Secre-	
Received from Donations, . . . .	12,781 70	tary, \$1,500; Rent, \$200; Clerk hire, \$119; Sta-	
Received for passage of Emigrants, and freight on		tionery, Lights, Fuel, &c., \$91 56, . . . .	1,910 56
goods carried out for others, . . . .	7,122 87	Cash paid Postage, Contingent Expenses due at last	
Received from Legacies, . . . .	2,495 18	Report, &c., . . . .	540 69
Received from subscriptions to the African Repository,	1,791 43	Cash paid Salaries of Agents, and other expenses at-	
Balances now owed by the Society, not including		tending Collection of Funds, . . . .	2,035 10
"old debts," . . . .	7,642 97	Cash paid old debts, Discount, Exchange, &c., . .	678 75
		Cash paid for Paper and Printing African Repository,	1,062 70
		Balances due the Society this day, . . . .	3,045 84
		Cash paid expenses on the Expedition by the Renown,	
		\$72 08, and by the Virginia, \$2,584 94; which	
		amounts have not yet been charged to the respec-	
		tive accounts, . . . .	2,657 02
	\$41,283 36		\$41,283 36

From the above statement it will appear that the total receipts of the Society, during the year, (including the cash in hand at last report, \$305 55,) were \$33,640 39; and that the total expenditure was \$38,237 52: leaving a balance against the Society of \$4,597 13. The same being the difference between the amount which is due the Society and the amount which the Society owes this day, (not including "old debts.")

W. McLAIN.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,  
Washington City, Jan. 1st, 1845.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

JOSEPH TRACY, }  
A. G. PHELPS, } Auditors.

JANUARY 23, 1845.

Report of Committee on Liberia.—Election of Ex. Committee and Cor. Secretary.—Important Resolutions.

The committee on the present state of the colony made their report:

"The Committee to which was referred the subject of the state of the colony, report—

"That the colony of Liberia exhibits in all its aspects, whether as regards the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of buildings, and all the evidences of material prosperity or the continued salutary workings of its municipal laws and educational and religious institutions, a state of things every way gratifying to the Society and the friends of the colored race every where.

"January 23, 1845."

The committee to nominate members of the Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, reported the names of Hon. Messrs. H. L. Ellsworth, and M. St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Hon. H. O. Dayton, Rev. C. A. Davis, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Bacon, as members of the Executive Committee, and the Rev. W. McLain, as Corresponding Secretary.

The aforementioned gentlemen were unanimously elected to the offices for which they were respectively nominated.

*Resolved*, That the whole expense of the office at Washington, be limited for the ensuing year to a sum not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars.

*Resolved*, That the appointment of a Treasurer, be referred to the Executive Committee.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of memorialising Congress, that measures be adopted to foster and protect the American commerce on the western coast of Africa, and to give encouragement to the commonwealth of Liberia, and to take into consideration the disposal of the census of Liberia, and whatever may relate to the American commerce on the African coast.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to confer with the subscribers to the \$15,000 fund, for the purpose of purchasing territory in Africa—on the importance of entering upon immediate negotiation for such purchase, and to see if the terms of such subscription may not be so modified as to allow donations to be applied at once to such purchase of territory.

The following resolutions were presented by Dr. CARROLL, and unanimously adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the very nature, the objects, and the great ulterior aim of colonization preclude *indifference* and impose upon every patriot, philanthropist and Christian, the imperious duty of actively and zealously patronizing this cause, or of presenting satisfactory reasons for withholding from it that countenance and support due to a professedly great and important enterprise.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient and desirable that a series of district meetings, or conventions, should be held during the approaching spring and summer, with direct reference to enlisting the great body of the clergy more zealously in this enterprise, and to induce them to bring it back again to their several pulpits, and give at least one annual collection in aid of the funds of the Society.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to review the proceedings of the Society and of this Board, and to publish such portions of their minutes as they may think proper.

The committee on the African Repository, made a verbal statement of the condition of said publication, which was satisfactory to the Board.

The committee on Emigrants, whose report was recommitted, made their report, which was referred to the Executive Committee for such action upon the subjects therein contained as they may deem expedient.

The annual report was referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Board of Directors are due and are hereby tendered to the Corresponding Secretary and the Executive Committee of the last year, for the faithful and efficient manner in which their duties have been performed.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Hon. Mr. Elmer, for his valuable services at the present meetings of the Board, and for presiding as Vice President over its deliberations.

The Board of Directors adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.

## Abstract of the Census of Liberia.

## ABSTRACT

OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPTEMBER, 1843.

Year.	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each year now in the colony.	Emigrants of each year who have re-moved.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among ac-climated colonists.
1820	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	per cent.
1821	33	4	3	7	6	8	54		54	8.39
1822	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823	65	13	2	15	15	8	111	6	120	2.60
1824	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827	231	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828	301	97	40	137	98	21	699	12	638	6.94
1829	117	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	41	1,917	2.98
1834	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,847	33	2,016	3.65
1835	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837	76	37	101	141	39	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,781	55	2,247	5.65
1840	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,712	49	2,216	5.69
1841	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33
Total,	4,454	966		2,198	1,745	514		645		

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions; Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,829; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of Merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres sugar cane, 54; Acres in rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 235; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.



# CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for Colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually, into the common treasury, shall be entitled to two delegates. Each Society having under its care a Colony, shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a Colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several Colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such Colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the United States, except within the States which planted Colonies. They shall also appoint annually, the Executive Committee, to consist of seven, with such other officers as they may deem necessary. Any two members of the Executive Committee, with the chairman, shall form a quorum for the transaction of ordinary executive business; but all appropriations of money, or measures involving the expenditure of funds, other than for the payment of debts previously contracted by order of the Executive Committee, shall be approved by at least four members of the Executive Committee. The officers of the Society shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors, and shall have a right to speak, but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, and adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power, to make such provision by an equitable assessment on the several Societies. Whenever a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be regularly called, and there are not at least six members in attendance, in such case five members of the Executive Committee, the chairman being one, with such Directors, not less than two, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, the Board so constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a Colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the Colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President, (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such By-Laws for their government as they may deem necessary; provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect, by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; provided such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting, adopting this Constitution, shall have the power to elect delegates to serve in the Board of Directors, until others are appointed by their Societies. The delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied, after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a rateable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use, and benefit, of the Colony of Monrovia; and the Agent of the Society, or Governor, shall reside therein.

## TWENTY REASONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF LIBERIA.

1. The African is there placed in a new and most favorable position—the very position which calls forth the energies of man, makes him respect himself, and causes him to be respected.
2. The enterprise has the favor, and will realize the aid, of the civilized world—especially of the people of the United States.
3. It has the benefit of the greatest wisdom and most eminent virtue of this country, to guide its counsels and to sustain its interests.
4. Common and universal education is made a leading object.
5. They are a very moral and religious people.
6. The political and civil polity of Liberia is securely established, in successful operation, and modelled after the best of English and American law.
7. The design of this enterprise is to develop *African* character, and to give full scope to its action, independent of the rivalry of the European race.
8. This great and single aim will be prosecuted, as we trust, with increased vigor, by the patrons of this cause in the United States.
9. It will be seen, therefore, that the fatal impediment to the improvement and elevation of the African race, which European superiority has so long interposed in the juxtaposition of the two races, is for once, and at last, out of the way, in this interesting experiment.
10. Their past success and present prospects are sufficiently auspicious to augur a successful and triumphant result.
11. The commonwealth of Liberia embodies all and the very elements essential to its success. They are a people living and working for themselves and their posterity, with a sense of the importance of their privileges, and the value of their hopes.
12. The very smallness of their beginning, and the difficulties they have encountered, instead of being a discouragement, are an earnest and the security of their ultimate success.
13. The success of this undertaking, under *American* counsels and patronage, is indispensable to our domestic tranquility and future prosperity, as a nation.
14. Africa, after all, is one of the richest and best countries in the world, and Liberia may now be regarded as the eye and key of the continent on the west.
15. The natives *cannot* oppose, and the civilized world *will* not.
16. They are secure of the increase of their numbers and of the extension of their jurisdiction, indefinitely, by emigration from the United States, and by the incorporation of native tribes.
17. The United States and Great Britain will be rival competitors for their commerce, and are likely to be so as patrons and guardians.
18. Religion and philanthropy are both combined in their behalf.
19. The Christian world will feel the debt they owe to Africa, for the wrongs they have done her, long enough, at least, to attain this great end.
20. The civilization of Africa is indispensable to important political and commercial interests of the civilized world.

What, then, has colonization done? It has laid the foundation of an empire in the commonwealth of Liberia. *There it is*—on the coast of Africa, a little north of the equator, in the central regions of African barbarism, and of the slave trade. *There* are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about 300 miles, extending their domain, by fair negotiation, back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore, the whole incorporated into a federal republic, after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary, and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans, most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose, some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. *There* is Christian civilization and the government of law; *there* is a civil jurisprudence and polity; *there* are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; *there* are numerous Christian churches, well supplied with ministers of the gospel; *there* are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; *there* is a public press and two journals, one weekly, and one semi-monthly; *there* are rising towns and villages; *there* are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce; in their harbors are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year; and all this the creation of somewhat less than twenty years—an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. Not one of the first settlements of our own country, at the north or south, ever accomplished so much in so short a time; not one of them that did not suffer more in its early history by sickness, and famine, and war, and other disasters incident to colonization. In a word, they constitute the germ of a rising and prosperous, and peradventure, of a mighty empire. And, though last, yet not least, they have done more for the suppression of the slave trade than Great Britain with her Spanish treaty, and all the world put together. They have done *much* in this cause; they began the right way; while all else that has been done, by all the world, is literally worse than nothing. And *these* deeds are the product—the work of the American Colonization Society.